

Appendix A

Webster's Medical Desk Dictionary



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dorsal accessory olivary nucleus **b** : one situated on each side medial to the inferior olive — called also *medial accessory olivary nucleus*

accessory pancreatic duct *n* : DUCT OF SANTORINI

ac-ci-dent \ˈak-səd-ənt, -sə-, dent; ˈaks-dənt\ *n* 1 : an unfortunate event resulting from carelessness, unawareness, ignorance, or a combination of causes 2 : an unexpected bodily event of medical importance esp. when injurious (the paralytic ~ occurred between the 8th and 21st day after the initial injection — *Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc.*) <a cerebral vascular ~> 3 : an unexpected happening causing loss or injury which is not due to any fault or misconduct on the part of the person injured but from the consequences of which he may be entitled to some legal relief — **ac-ci-den-tal** \ˈak-sə-ˈdent-əl\ *adj* — **ac-ci-den-tal-ly** \-ˈdent-lē, -l̩-ē\ *adv* also **ac-ci-dent-ly** \-ˈdent-lē\ *adv*

accidental death *n* : death by accidental means usu. sudden and violent; also : death occurring as the unforeseen and chance result of an intended act

accidental injury *n* : injury occurring as the unforeseen and chance result of a voluntary act

accident-prone *adj* 1 : having a greater than average number of accidents 2 : having personality traits that predispose to accidents <importance of identifying accident-prone persons — *Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc.*>

ac-cli-mate \ˈak-lə-, māt; ə-ˈkli-mət, -, māt\ *vb* -mat-ed; -mat-ing : ACCLIMATIZE

ac-cli-ma-tion \ˈak-lə-ˈmā-shən, -l̩-ē\ *n* : acclimatization esp. by physiological adjustment of an organism to environmental change

ac-cli-ma-tize or *Brit* **ac-cli-ma-tise** \ə-ˈkli-mə-, tiz\ *vb* -tized or *Brit* -tised; -tiz-ing or *Brit* -tis-ing *vt* : to adapt to a new temperature, altitude, climate, environment, or situation ~ *vi* : to become acclimatized — **ac-cli-ma-ti-za-tion** or *Brit* **ac-cli-ma-ti-sa-tion** \ə-ˈkli-mət-ə-ˈzā-shən\ *n*

ac-com-mo-date \ə-ˈkām-ə-, dāt\ *vi* -dat-ed; -dat-ing : to adapt oneself; also : to undergo visual accommodation — **ac-com-mo-da-tive** \-ˈdāt-iv\ *adj*

ac-com-mo-da-tion \ə-ˈkām-ə-ˈdā-shən\ *n* : an adaptation or adjustment esp. of a bodily part (as an organ): as **a** : the automatic adjustment of the eye for seeing at different distances effected chiefly by changes in the convexity of the crystalline lens **b** : the range over which such adjustment is possible

ac-cou-che-ment \ə-ˈkūsh-, māt; ə-ˈkūsh-, \ *n* : the time or act of giving birth

accouchement for-cé \-(ˌ)fôr-ˈsā\ *n*, *pl* **ac-cou-che-ments for-cés** \-ˈmā(z)-, -, māt(z)-\ : artificially forced and hastened delivery

ac-cou-cheur \ə-ˈkū-shər\ *n* : one that assists at a birth; esp. : OBSTETRICIAN

ac-cou-cheuse \ə-ˈkū-shə(r)z, -ˈshüz\ *n* : MIDWIFE

ac-cre-tio cor-dis \ə-ˈkrē-sh(ē)-dō-ˈkōrd-əs\ *n* : adhesive pericarditis in which there are adhesions extending from the pericardium to the mediastinum, pleurae, diaphragm, and chest wall

ac-cre-tion \ə-ˈkrē-shən\ *n* : the process of growth or enlargement; esp. : increase by external addition or accumulation (as by adhesion of external parts or particles) — compare APPPOSITION 1, INTUSSUSCEPTION 2 — **ac-cre-tion-ary** \-shə-, ner-ē\ *adj*

Ace \ˈæs\ *trademark* — used for a bandage with elastic properties

acel-lu-lar \-(ˌ)ā-ˈsel-yə-lər\ *adj* : containing no cells : not divided into cells

ac-e-ne-sis or chiefly *Brit* **acoe-nae-sis** \ā-, sē-nēs- the-zis, -, sen-əs-\ *n* : loss of awareness of one's own bodily parts or organs : absence of cenesthesia

ac-en-tric \-(ˌ)ā-ˈsen-trik\ *adj* : lacking a centromere (<~ chromosomes>)

ac-pha-lia \-(ˌ)ā-sə-ˈfāl-yə, -ˈfāl-lē-\ *n* : absence of a head (<~ of a fetus>)

ac-eph-a-lo-cyst \-(ˌ)ā-ˈsef-ə-lō-, sist, ə-ˈsef-\ *n* : a hydatid that has not developed a head — **ac-eph-a-lo-cyst-ic** \ā-, sef-ə-(ˌ)lō-ˈsis-tik, ə-, sef-\ *adj*

ac-eph-a-lous \-(ˌ)ā-ˈsef-ə-ləs, ə-ˈsef-\ *adj* : lacking a head or having the head reduced

ac-eph-a-lus \-(ˌ)ā-ˈsef-ə-ləs, ə-ˈsef-\ *n*, *pl* -a-li \-, l̩-, -lē\ : a

headless fetal monster

ac-er-o-la \ˌas-ə-ˈrō-lə\ *n* : a West Indian shrub (genus *Malpighia*) with mildly acid cherrylike fruits very rich in vitamin C

acer-vu-lus \ə-ˈsər-vyū-ləs\ *n*, *pl* -vu-li \-, l̩-, -lē\ : BRAIN SAND

acervulus ce-re-bri \-sə-ˈrē-, brī, -ˈser-ə-, brī, -, brē\ *n* : BRAIN SAND

aces-cent \ə-ˈses-ənt, ə-ˈses-\ *adj* 1 : turning sour or tending to turn sour (<~ milk>) 2 : slightly sour (<an ~ flavor>)

aces-o-dyne \ə-ˈses-ə-, dīn\ *adj* : mitigating or relieving pain : ANODYNE

aceta *pl* of ACETUM

acetabular notch \-ˈnäch\ *n* : a notch in the rim of the acetabulum through which blood vessels and nerves pass

ac-e-tab-u-lo-plas-ty \ˌas-ə-ˈtab-yə-(ˌ)lō-, plas-tē\ *n*, *pl* -ties : a plastic operation on the acetabulum intended to restore its normal state (as by repairing or enlarging its cavity)

ac-e-tab-u-lum \-ˈtab-yə-ləm\ *n*, *pl* -lums or -la \-lə\ 1 : the cup-shaped socket in the hipbone 2 : a sucker of an invertebrate (as a trematode or leech) — **ac-e-tab-u-lar** \-lār\ *adj*

ac-e-tal \ˌas-ə-, tal\ *n* : any of various compounds characterized by the grouping C(OR)₂ and obtained esp. by heating aldehydes or ketones with alcohols

ac-et-al-de-hyde \ˌas-ə-ˈtal-də-, hīd\ *n* : a colorless volatile water-soluble liquid aldehyde C₂H₄O used chiefly in organic synthesis that can cause irritation to mucous membranes — called also *ethanal*

acet-amide \ə-ˈset-ə-ˈmīd, ˌas-ət-ˈam-, īd\ *n* : a white crystalline amide C₂H₃NO of acetic acid used esp. as a solvent and in organic synthesis

acet-amin-o-phen \ə-, sēt-ə-ˈmīn-ə-fən, ˌas-ət-\ *n* : a crystalline compound C₈H₉NO₂ that is a hydroxy derivative of acetanilide and is used in chemical synthesis and in medicine instead of aspirin to relieve pain and fever — called also *paracetamol*; see *TYLENOL*

ac-et-an-i-lide or **ac-et-an-i-lid** \ˌas-ə-ˈtan-əl-, īd, -l̩-ād\ *n* : a white crystalline compound C₈H₉NO that is derived from aniline and acetic acid and is used esp. to check pain or fever — called also *phenylacetamide*

ac-et-ar-sone \ˌas-ət-ˈār-, sōn\ also **ac-et-ar-sol** \-, sōl, -sōl\ *n* : a white powder C₈H₁₀AsNO₃ used in the treatment of trichomonal vaginitis and Vincent's angina and in some countries in the treatment of amebiasis

ac-e-tate \ˌas-ə-, tāt\ *n* : a salt or ester of acetic acid

ac-et-azol-amide \ˌas-ət-ə-ˈzōl-ə-, mīd, -ˈzāl-, -mād\ *n* : a diuretic drug C₄H₆N₄O₃S₂ used esp. in the treatment of edema associated with congestive heart failure and of glaucoma

ace-te-nyl \ə-ˈsēt-ə-, nīl, -ˈsēt-ə-n-əl\ *n* : ETHYNYL

ac-e-tic \ə-ˈsēt-ik\ *adj* : of, relating to, or producing acetic acid or vinegar

acetic acid *n* : a colorless pungent liquid acid C₂H₄O₂ that is the chief acid of vinegar and that is used esp. in synthesis (as of plastics) and occas. in medicine as an astringent and styptic

acetic anhydride *n* : a colorless liquid (CH₃CO)₂O with a pungent odor and lachrymatory and vesicant action that is used esp. in making acetyl derivatives (as aspirin and cellulose acetate)

ac-e-ti-fy \ə-ˈsēt-ə-, fī, -ˈset-\ *vi* -fied; -fy-ing : to turn into acetic acid or vinegar — **ac-e-ti-fi-ca-tion** \-sēt-ə-fə-ˈkā-shən, -, set-\ *n* — **ac-e-ti-fi-er** \-ˈsēt-ə-, fī-(ə)r, -ˈset-\ *n*

acetimeter *var* of ACETOMETER

ac-e-tin \ˌas-ət-ən, -ə-tən\ *n* : any of three liquid acetates formed when glycerol and acetic acid are heated together: **a** : one C₃H₅(OH)₂C₂H₃O₂ containing only one acetate group that is used chiefly in the manufacture of explosives — called also *monoacetin* **b** : one C₃H₅(OH)(C₂H₃O₂)₂ containing two acetate groups that is used chiefly as a plasticizer and solvent — called also *diacetin* **c** : one C₃H₅(C₂H₃O₂)₃ containing three acetate groups that is used chiefly as a plasticizer and solvent and as a fixative in perfumes — called also *triacetin*

\ə\abut \ə\kitten \ər\farther \ə\ash \ā\ace \ā\cor, cart \áu\out \ch\chin \e\bet \ē\easy \g\go \i\hit \i\lice \j\job \ŋ\sing \ō\go \ó\law \oi\boy \th\thin \th\the \ü\loot \û\foot \y\yet \zh\vision see also Pronunciation Symbols page